PINE BILL OF FARE.

NEW YORK, JANUAR 187, 1845.

(C. PRICES REDUCED.

SOUPS. s.d. OYSTERS. s.d. WINES, &c. s.d. icken. 1 Stewed. 1 Prockled. 1 Prockled. 1 Sharry 2 Claret.

Turtle. 16 Prockled. 1 Champagne, qt 18 piat 8 No. 19 NASSAU, BETWEEN CEDAR AND PINE. BILL OF FARE. VEGETABLES. Asparagus 6
Asparagus 6
Aima Beans 6
Apple Sauce 6
Cranberry 6
Tomato 6
Currant Jelly 6 PUDDINGS. BREAKFAST
AND TEA.
Ham & Eggs. ...
Beef Steak. ...
Fish Bails ...
Fried Fish ...
Omelet. ...
Boiled Eggs. ...
Fried
Milk Toast ...
Dry Berries of all

Season.
Domestic Pies,
Tarts & Custards.
Mush, Rice and
Samp, with
Milk Gentlem'n are requested to pay at the desk; and to prevent mistakes mention each article obtained.

FRED OCH'S HOTEL

THE PROPRIETOR respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened his new and splendid hotel at 133 Fulton street, a few doors east of Broadway, in the immediate vicinity of mercantile business and the principal places of annuement, and has furnished it in a style that will beer favorable comparison with the very best hotels in the city. The proprietor in building and fitting up the above house has had strict regard to elegance and comfort, and that he has combined economy the following prices will show—

AROM FOR ONE NIGHT.

25

AROM FOR ONE NIGHT.

The rooms will be warmed gratis, and upon no occasion will there he more than one bed in aroom.

There is a REFECTORY strached, in which there are meals served up at all hours. Of warmed the strached of the strached hower boths. The Forter will be in attendance at all times during the night, to admit todgers, and to let them out at all hours.

N. B.—Those who want Lodgings after the house closes, will ring the hall bell.

119 3a. will list the most at all hours.

East Broadway.

Durnished Room Wanted—A Young Gentleman, of sober habits and highly respectable, is desirous to obtain a turnished room, without board, in a private family. Location down Lawn preferred. Heference given and required. Address Z. K. E. Lower Foot Office.

C H K I N T M A S A N D N E W Y E A K'S EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, FRUITS, WINES, &c., STREET.

THE subscriber offers to public inspection the best assortment of Groceries, Wines, Fruits, &c., &c., suitable to the season, of any establishment in the city. Superior Teas, Coffees, Sugara, Otard, Champagne and Cogniac Brandy, Old Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Brown Stout, Edinburgh Ale, and Fruits, fresh and rich, by the latest importations.

Wholesale and Retail Store, 76 Nassau stret.

N. B.—People from the county. Hotel and Bearding House Keepers, who buy for cash, will find it to their advantage to mive this establishment a call. Goods seat to any part of the city, free of expense. The Scotch and Irish Whiskey is great and no mistake.

CHEAPENT AND BEST.—Red Ash COAL, at J. Weeks!

CHEAPENT AND BEST.—Red Ash COAL, at J. Weeks!

and no mistake.

GHEAPENT AND BEST.—Red Ash COAL, at J. Weeks:
Vard, 256 Elizabeth st. All under sheds, dry, re-screened,
and delivered clean to any part of the city, at the low prices,
viz. Large Nut, \$5; Large Stove, \$5 50; Broken and Egg, \$5 50.
Orders received by City Despatch, Store corner Houston and
Elizabeth sts, and at the Yard, 256 Elizabeth, near Bleecker,
il8 lin*rc JACOB WEEKS.

TAXES OF 1844.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
PURSUANT to the Act. "for the Collection of Taxes in the
City of New York, passed April 18th, 1843." public notice
is here by riven, that unless the Taxes now remaining unput.

CAST OFF CLOTHING AND FURNITURE WANTED.

GENTLEMEN OR LADIES having any superfluous Clothing or Furniture to dispose of, can obtain the highest cath prices for the same, by smaling for the subscriber, at his residence, Duane street, No. 69, in the basement.

P. S.—A line through the Post Office, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

R DUNLOP & SON'S ALBANY ALE.

A REGULAR supply of Pale Amber and Brown Ale, in Josephanis, barrels and halven, for Shipping and City user at No. 178 West street, corner of Walds BARBER, Agent.

R. Danlop & Son, from their standing in this city, will guarante to those who favor them with their custom. A genule article, fully adapted to the use of Frivate Families, Hotels, Paulic Salous, &c.

New York, January 3, 1845, ja5 1m*m

D. M. HENRIQUES, 51 William street, respectful to the following choice Segars, just received by late a from Havana;—
Regalius, of various brands.
Normas.
Vagaesindad.
Esperanta.
La India.
La India.
La ra.
Fragancias.
Noriegas.
To show Secars as assumed and the public get from Havana;—
Panetelas, of various brands.
Principes.
Vegueros.
Rionda.
Napoleones.
Falma Celebradas.
Trabucas.
Canones.

COSTUMES—The only Contains W.C.Y BALL

E. K. COLLINS & CO., 56 South at.

Washington;

[Correspondence of the Herald]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18, 1844. Confirmations-How the Thing is Managed-Case in Point-Small-Beer Politicians-What they gain by visiting Washington-An Anec-

DEAR SIR:-It will doubtless be interesting, and probably new to many of your readers, to be made acquainted with the manner in which the confirmation of certain nominations are brought about here, and I will devote a paragraph to this novel subject, by your leave. The modus operandi varies in some of its minor features, (as the case may be,) but the principle is pretty much the same in most instances. At random—I will point you, for example, to the case of Judge White, of Connecticut, whose name is now before the Senate for the Consulship at Liverpool. This mission is said to be the most lucrative post in the gift of the ad-ministration, and is of sufficient magnitude to illustrate my point to good advantage.

Imprimis, then—at the proper moment the nam

of Judge White is sent in to the Senate by the President. Now, it happens that Judge White is a perfectly competent man, in all respects a gentleman of talent and influence, and possesses all the necessary requisites for the station to which he is appointed. It also happens that the Hon. Jabez W. Huntington, who is Chairman of the Commit-W. Huntington, who is Chairman of the Committee on Commere, (to which committee this class of nominations is first presented,) is diametrically opposed to Judge White, and consequently goes against his confirmation "to the death." On the contrary, Hon George H. Catlin, (of the House,) is an intimate friend of the Judge's, and though he can have no voice in the vote, he most religiously desires that White may "go through" in safety. The letter-writers, from your city particularly, learn the existing state of affairs on this question, each and all of whom at once "choose sides"—and after contriving to inform the parties of the tremendous influence they possess, how much they can do for them, etc., the work begins. In the instance I have alluded to, the correspondent of the "Express," and his immediate friends forward a batch of confidential despatches to New York, and after a trifling delay, and after a considerable pro-ing and con ing, a gentleman by the name of Hallet, a Clerk of the Superior Court in your city, suddenly makes his appearance in Washington This Mr. Hallett is in reality a gentleman of the first class, and following up the brilliant style in which he lives at his princely home in Gotham, he forthwith gives a magnificent dinner or two at his hotel, to which are invited his particular friends, among whom may be seen the Hon. Senators from New York, etc. etc. In the meantime, Catlin has written eastward, and another "bright particular star" quietly steps from the cars, and books himself at Coleman's. This last, of itself, may not seem at all important, but when it is remembered that Judge White was formerly Cashier of the same Bank, it is fair to presume that Mr. Williams is acquainted with him. The truth is, however, this Mr. Williams is the fast friend of White. He possesses as much influence as any man in Connecticut, and is on the best of terms with the Hon Jabez W. Huntington, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce discussion of every body else. All this passes for "genuine coin" amongst the uni tee on Commere, (to which committee this class of nominations is first presented,) is diametrically been led to think he will get the nomination! But this is moonshine. Williams and his friends know "what is what;" and they will remain here till the matter is settled. My own opinion (from a thorough knowledge of all the wire-pulling in this case) is, that in spite of the efforts of E. P. Hallet, Eeq.—in spite of the splendid letters by the correspondent of the Express—in spite of all opposition—Judge White will be confirmed, and you need not be surprised if the mail which carries this should give you information of the fact. Barely supposing the contingency, however, that White shall be rejected, I will add that a near relative of Mr. Polk will receive the nomination, and be confirmed, without doubt. Mr. Hallet will have spent his time and money on a bootless errand—the Express will indulge in some new speculations (as nearly correct as the others)—the friends of White will place their index fingers on their nasal protuberances—while the consul at Liverpool will quietly enjoy his \$15,000 per annum, and upwards—at least, for the present. Such is a brief outline of what transpires in bringing about the kind of object I have alluded to.

There is another class of men, a sort of moneyers.

\$15,000 per annum, and upwards—at least, for the oresent. Such is a brief outline of what transpires in bringing about the kind of object I have alluded to.

There is another class of men, a sort of mongrel, in the trade of politics, of which I beg the liberty of saying a word or two, who are eternally infesting this city, and who spend more money than they can earn, in office-hunting. Take an instance. A subordinate officer in the Customs at New York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, is removed by the Collector, either with or without cause. He goes, instanter, to some half a dozen prominent politicians in his vicinity, and procures their signatures to a long rigmarole (which he previously prepares imsell), and which not one of them deigns to read. With his "balance of account," he repairs to his tailor (who generally sells solely for cash to this sort of gentry) and obtains a new coat; and, having previously won a hat on the election, he is ready at once for a start. He departs for Washington, and arriving in the capital of the twenty-six States, he stops at Coleman's or Foller's, and inquires the direction to the White House. On being presented to the President, he is received by Mr. Tyler with his characteristic urbanity—who listens to the sad story of his wrongs, acknowledges the equivocal compliment which the uniortunate devil bestow on him, in the assurance of his having been "an original Tyler man"—and his ten minutes being up, the sufferer is advised to call upon the Secretary of the Treasury, and state his case. He takes his credentials, and waits upon Mr. Bibb. Now the Hon. Secretary has, peradventure; been visited during the morning by a half a score of the same character of applicants. The last one, however, knows nothing of this, and he proceeds to unfold the injustice which has been dealt him—Bibb, in the meantime, busying himself with mere important matters—until the stranger innocently sake if the Secretary will see that he is righted! He assures the fellow he will do a! he can for him, and his atte that they have got to go to work atter all! There are hundreds of this class who visit Washington every year, at least ten out of every dozen of whom gain nothing whatever by their ridiculous course and who can ill afford the expense of the journey

If such gentlemen will accept the advice of one who is acquainted somewhat with the "tricks of the trade," they will save their capital and their reputation (if they have any) by staying at home.

A good ancedote on this subject, though it is old, is going the rounds. A seedy looking man called at one of the Departments, some years ago, and having been placed before the Secretary, he pulled forth from his greasy pocket a crumpled letter, which he offered the former with the following remarks:—"Here's a paper, Mr. Secretary, as'll tell you who I am; and I wants a place in the Custom House at—, and the Curlector says he haint no objection to appiniting me, pervided you haint sone. Now I shud like to know if I ken go there." The Hon. Secretary laughed—he could'nt help but laugh, and coolly informing the green 'un that "he didn't care where the devil he went so long as he did'nt come where he was,"—he arose and left the office-seeker to find his way out again! Adieu.

Mounterable Be

[Correspondence of the Herald] MORRISVILLE, Bucks Co., Jan. 15. The Grand Celebration on the Eighth-Col. Erdman-Thomas Ross-Sympathy for Governor Dorr-Progress of the "Native" Movement-

Petticoat Lectures on Abolition, &c. G. BENNETT, Esq:-Perhaps no political celebration was ever more generally, or more enthusiastically observed, than was the celebration of the "inflexible democracy" of this county on the eighth instant, in commemo ration of their late victory, and of the battle of New Orleans. In almost every township, from Bensalem to Durham, preparations had been made on a grand scale-and with scarcely a single exception, the day passed off to the great satisfaction

of every democrat, much to the mortification of years to come.

In Doylesiown, out county seat, the preparations, were of an unusually extensive order. The "big guns" of the party, its leaders and managers, being resident there and in the immediate vicinity, they were somewhat better prepared to give éclat to the occasion than were their friends in the other parts of the county. And they well deserve more than a mere passing notice; for, a better arranged, or a first conducted gala, could scarcely be imagined. Letters of invitation had been sent to Hon. Geo.

M. Dallas, Hon. I ames Buchnan, Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, Hen Mr. Kane, Col. Erdman, and many other distinguished democrats of the Keystone Sturgen, Hen Mr. Kane, Col. Erdman, and many other distinguished democrats of the Keystone States of the creas of public business.—and the Vice President of the creas of public business.—and the Vice President of the privilege of attendance, in consequence of the oress of public business.—and the Vice President of the privilege of attendance, in consequence of the oress of public business.—and the Vice President of the privilege of attendance, in consequence of the oress of public business.—and the Vice President of the privilege of attendance, in consequence of the oress of public business.—and the Vice President of the privilege of attendance attended to them, were read during the day, and costained many happy allusions to the "true and faithfull" democracy of old Bucks. The day was opened by the firm of the president their political opponents. In Doylestown, our county seat, the preparations were of an unusually extensive order. The "big qualificatures of an orator, reviewed, in a masterly manner, the general position of parties in the country, descanted in terms of deserved reprobation upon the conduct of the whig party of Rhode Island, in their treatment of that "unconquered and unconquerable" patriot, Governor Dorr,—made some very forcible and well-timed allusions to the present position of Pennsylvania, in regard to her liabilities to her creditors, utterly repudiated repudiation, and concluded his remarks by offering the following toast:—

This toast was rapturously received by the high ly respectable and influential company assembled and is a fair expression of the seatiments of the dominant party here upon the subject of our State's

This toast was rapturously received by the highly respectable and influential company assembled, and is a fair expression of the sentiments of the dominant party here upon the subject of our State's integrity.

Mr. Ross is a gentleman of high talents, influential and popular throughout the county, and deservedly esteemed both for his private virtues and public services. No individual was more energetic or untiring in his efforts, during the late severe political campaign, to secure the triumph of the democracy, than was Mr. Ross—and his efforts in this and the adjoining cousties of Lehigh, Northampton, &c., were fully evineed by their handsomely increased democratic majorities. Although personally unacquainted with him, I am fully assured that in Mr. Ross the democracy of Bucks have a champion of the highest merit, for a more earnest and talented advocate of their cause is rarely to be found, nor one less actuated by private interests and selfish considerations. Mr. Ross is evidently destined to sustain a brilliant career, both in the councils of the State and nation.

The celebration in Doylestown was kept up with undiminished vigor until late in the evening, when a grand display of fireworks was given—after which, the old farmers from the neighborhood returned to their homes with their delighted daughters and sons, and "quiet again reigned."

The native party of the county, centering all its resources into one grand effort, have established a newspaper at Newtowa, for the better dissemination of their principles. These principles appear to consist, so far as I am able to learn from their organ, of a dead set and determined hostility against what is termed an exorbitant tax for the support of the Bucks County Alms House, in which a few poor, superainuated ald persons of foreign birth are supported at the expense of the tax-payers. The editor of the paper, E. M. Paxson, Esq. is a good natured young man, of tolerable talent, some experience, and exceedingly ambitious of renown of some sort—at present Secretary o

Albany.
[Correspondence of the Herald.]

ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1845. The loss of Mr. Foster's Election accounted for-Probability of a Division in the Democratic Ranks, and the State falling into the hands of the Whigs-The Texas Question-What is best to be done-The Texas Question—What is best to be aone— Probability of the formation of a Northern League, in opposition to the Southern, on the Slave Question—Appointment of Officers—Quad-rille Parties—Beautiful Ladies, married and

single-Everything Gay, Gallant and Splendid.

The rumor of Governor Wright's interference in the selection of two United States Senators, which I gave you the other day in a letter, was in every particular true, and lost Mr. Foster his seat in the Senate by the election of General Dix. There is something unaccountable in the step taken by Mr. Foster's friends, on the night of the caucus, in not allowing that gentleman's name to be presented It is, however, possible that the open stand taken by the Governor against him, personally, might have led to this unexpected movement and the substitution of Judge Nelson, against whom no-thing had been urged. Politically, the effect was bad, as it at once destroyed confidence in the minds of the old hunkers, and may possibly lead to the defeat of Dickinson, who is nominated for the six years term. The barn-burners are already out against him, and express a determination not to be governed by the action of the caucus If this should take place, it is palpably certain that the democracy are from that day a divided party, and the result will be that the State will again get in the hands of the whigs, to be kept by them for

bers to touch the question of Texas, which has

fine cambric ruffles and rings. Three or four waltzes were danced with much elegance and taste, but as to the Polka, we, perhaps, better say nothing about it. The managers of the ball were extremely politic and attentive, the ladies sweet and beautiful, the lights brilliant and gay, and jewelry in profusion. We noticed one lady with a pearl wreath around her head, and a necklace of the same material, which fell upon a bosom of alabaster whiteness and beauty. The simplicity of this lady's dress attracted our attention, and we could not but think how much more elegant she appeared than those who were bedecked with jewelry to the amount of thousands. An elegant supper completed the evening's entertainment. The Hon. Ely Moore is here, and has several times been closeted with the Governor. It is understood

been closeted with the Governor. It is understoo that he is on business of a highly important che |Correspondence of the Herald.] CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., Jan. 18, 1845.

DEAR BENNETT :-After the sealing and departure of the hasty and imperfectly written note, I sent you yesterday, our village was in a tumultuous and turbulent state The villains who committed the gross outrage or Wolph, have been taken, and are now lodged in the Hudson jail. They prove to be four brothen by the name of Jackson, and have lived in our vicinity some time. On knocking Wolph down, they made tracks for a place about two miles dis tant from the village, called Kett's Saw Mills, and were there captured after some trouble by the intrepidity of John H. Steekles and Hudson Lume

trepidity of John H. Steekles and Hudson Lumeree, Esqs, who would have hung them up without law or license, had not some citizens interfered and stopped them.

There appears to have been some dozen or more young ruffians in the same scrape, from the fact that other outrages were committed the same day. The person who struck Mr Stow, was pursued by Mr. A. Skinkle, but without success; he informs me, that the fellow thwarted and non plus'd him by spitting some tobacco juice in his eyes, which I think rather an efficacious resort to avoid recognition.

I think rather an efficacious resort to avoid recognition.

Judging from all the reports that I hear, Hudson must be the scene of many funny rows. The wags and loafers raised the very devil with your Dutch troops, sent here to guard our jail, at the Hudson House the other night. One was made to drink a quartof hot water from a tea kettle, and then hired to run four times from the terry landing to the public square, with two strings of bells around his neck; the noise created all kinds of stories, some said a detachment had come from Copake to burn the city, and rescue the prisoners. The city hall bell immediately commenced ringing, and the people in much tribulation, especially the old ladies, who like the aged matrons of Don Juan, were inquiring whether there was going to be any ravishing.

Yours in haste, W. S. R. S.

TRADE IN CANADA.—A public meeting was held at Kingston on the 4th instant, of ship owners and others concerned in the carrying trade of Canada, at which it was reselved that a petition should be drawn up and presented to the Legislature, setting forth the grievances under which they labor from the interference of foreigners with the trade. The nature of the grievance is stated to be that lumber cut and dressed for market on the shore of Lake Erie, and throughout the western part of Canada West, is there purcuased by foreigners, carried by them in foreign vessels to French Creek, a point in the United States, rafted there, afterwards brought into Canada, entered at the Custon House at Cotean du Lac as foreign lumber, nominally paying a duty of five per cent, and again shipped for the British market as Canadian lumber.

Gov. Shunk's Messsage.—This document, Gov. Shunk's inaugural, is a very good State paper. It is brief, and, therefore, to the purpose; and gives is his opinion on the stability of the American Julion, and the policy he intends fo adopt. It would seem that Pennsylvania has made an excelent change in her Chief Magistrate. Annexed are few extracts from the message or address.

When I contemplate the interests of our Commonwellt, as an independent sovereignty, and as a member language. Shunk's inaugural, is a very good State paper. It is brief, and, therefore, to the purpose; and gives us his opinion on the stability of the American Union, and the policy he intends fo adopt. It would seem that Pennsylvania has made an excellent change in her Chief Magistrate. Annexed are

a few extracts from the message or address. When I contemplate the interests of our Common-wealth, as an independent sovereignty, and as a member of the community of American States—the multiplied re-lations over which it exerts a supervising guardianship, and the peculiarly weighty obligations that press upon it at the present moment, I feel how imperfectly I am quali-fied to discharge, and even to comprehend aright, the ar-ducus and complicated duties to which I have been cali-ed.

at the present moment, I test how imperiectly I am quanified to discharge, and even to comprehend aright, the arduous and complicated duties to which I have been calied.

Happily the principles which should regulate the administration of the State, have been long since declared and ettablished by our republican fathers. They are few and clear. That equal and exact justice should be administered to men of all parties in politics, and of all persuasions in religion—that our public faith should be kept sacred under all circumstances—that freedom of religion, of suffrage, and of the press should be held inviolate—that general education is essential to the preservation of liberty—that the separate rights and powers of the Executive, Legislative and judicial departments of the government, should be faithfully, but frugally administered, and all to whom it is entrusted, held to frequent and strict accountability, that particular mischiets should be corrected by general, rather than by special laws—that the grant of exclusive privileges to some, is repugnant to our whole system the intent of which is to make firm the equal rights of all—that men associated for gain, should, in common with others, be liable individually, for all their joint engagements, and that the obedience of the public agent to the will of his constituents is essential to a right administration of the government and the preservation of freedom.

These are the leading principles by which I propose to be guided in the performance of my official duties. They are all of them primary truths, affecting the hasis of our country.

Thus far the action of our system has illustrated the capsaity of man for self-government, ahd has shown that entrusted with his own political destines, and unincumbered by bad laws, he advances steadily in knowledge and true happiness. The doubts at first entertained of its adequacy to meet ali the contingencies which arise in the affairs—is extended to the State Governments of the states and of the Union, in advancing the welfar

ANTI-RENT DIFFICULTIES - We find in the Hudson Gazette, of the 21st inst., the subjoined account

ANTI-RENT DIFFICULTIES.—We find in the Hudson Gazette, of the 21st inst., the subjoined account of the examination of Hutchins:—

The examination of Hutchins, which has been in progress during the past week, has made some startling and astounding developments in regard to the Anti-Rent movements in this county.

The evidence elicited during the examinations of the past week, most clearly indicates that the suspicions then entertained were well founded and but for the preparations previously made to guard and protect the jail, an attempt to rescue the prisoners would have been made and even might have been successful at that time.

It appears from the testimeny of Charles Lapham, who was in Hudson on that day, that a large number of persons with teams came in town from the neighborhood where the witness lived in Taghkanic. That threats were made by them that Boughton should not stay in jail long, and one individual among the number was heard to say that if Boughton was not out of jail soon, Hudson would smoke. It also appeared that a chest, which was supposed to contain disguises and arms, came from the n-ighborhood of Hutchins's, and was brought by a number of persons in company with Hutchins, and left at a public house a tew miles south of this city. That the witness stopped at this public house on his return from Hudson, about dusk, and found a large number of persons in the bar-room. That Hutchins was there, and they were talking about Boughton being in jail, and said if they only had a leader to go with with them, they would see what they could de about getting him out, and that Hutchins offered to go as a leader. The witness then left the barroom.

Another attempt to rescue the prisoners appears

Another attempt to rescue the prisoners appears to have been afterwards in contemplation, more dangerous than the one we have mentioned above, because it was evidently more daring and made with greater deliberation.

General Peter P. Robinson of Clermont testifies that on the last Sunday in December, Hutchins called at the Pest Office at Elizaville in Clermont, and enquired for a letter which he said he expectitom Renselaer county. That he stated to Gen. and enquired for a letter which he said he expectifrom Renselaer county. That he stated to Gen. R. that he expected to meet some 2000 Indians from Rensselaer and other counties for the purpose of taking Boughton out of jail, and that he expected a letter from Rensselaer county on the subject, that he was proceeding to reveal the plot or plan to rescue the prisoners when Gen. R. interrupted him and told him that he did not want to hear it as he might be called as a witness against him. We understand the attack was intended to have been made on Tuesday or Wednesday night following.

Evidence was also given of other threats of

Evidence was also given of other threats of Evidence was also given of other threats of Hutchins at other times and to other persons.

These diabolical plots to subvett and trample upon the lawsof the land, which at the time were well calculated to excite apprehension and alarm, were known to the public authorities at an early day, and they immediately adopted prompt and efficient measures to prevent a rescue of the prisoners confined in jail, and to arrest and secure the ring leaders in the late disturbances, who were still at large.

ers connined in jail, and to arrest and secure the ring leaders in the late disturbances, who were still at large.

There has been a manifest determination upon the part of some desperate and unprincipled men from the commencement of the Anti-Rent outrager in this county to push matters to extremes, and to involve the community in the enactment of scenes which every good citizen must shudder to contemplate.

We believe that a large number of the Anti-Renters have not participated in this feeling or in any way sanctioned such a desperate course of conduct, but we think no rational man can doubt for a moment that it was seriously intended by some of these men to make an attack on our city, if necessary to lay it in ashes, and to rescue by force the prisoners confined in our county jail without regard to the consequences.

The employment of a military force by the State authorities struck terror in the minds of these desperate men. It secured their leaders, convinced all of them at once that the laws would be enforced at all hazards, and in our opinion, averted the intereduce evils which threatened destruction to

all of them at once that the laws would be enforced at all hazards, and in our opinion, averted the impending evils which threatened destruction to the property and lives of our citizens.

Reynolds was admitted to bail on Wednesday last. The bail required was \$2,000 for himself and two sureties of \$2,000 each, in all \$6,000. We are informed that during his journey home, whenever he met any person, he commenced shouting "Down with the rent," and evinced throughout a refractory disposition. or refractory disposition.

On Saturday, the cavalry from New York took leave of us on their journey home. The only troops now remaining in the city are the Emmet Guards.

The Albany Republican Artillery have been with drawn, and left this city for Albany yesterday.

Literature, &c.

THE BOOK OF THE NEW MORAL WORLD; Vale, New York .- Mr. Robert Owen has done the State

New York.—Mr. Robert Owen has done the State some service in bringing out this work; as it will tend to prevent many misconceptions on the subject. The work is well got up and contains a vast amount of matter at a reasonable cost.

The Lipk of Andrew Jackson; No. 7, Harper and Brothers, New York.—This very interesting and valuable work is fast drawing to a termination.

The Country Schoolmaster in Love; Burgess and Stringer, New York.—A College poem, descripture of New England Life, by J. C. Richmond, delivered by him at Harvard College in the year 1828. It contains some pleasing reminiscences in an agreeable style.

Balch's Political Sermon; Winchester, New York.—This very able address delivered by the Rev.W. S. Balch in the Bleecker street church on Thanksgiving day, December 14, 1844, has just been issued price 6; cents.

The Repository of Modern English Romance; Judd, New York.—No 12 has just been issued.

The American Journal of the Medical Scien ces; Burgess and Stringer, New York.—The quarterly number for January of this valuable publication has just been issued.

The Westminster Review for December; Scott & Co., New York.—This valuable republication, is increasing considerably in circulation, which it justly merits.

The New York Dissector; Edited by H. H. Sherwood, New York.—The first number of the

THIRLWALL'S HISTORY OF GREECE; Harper and Brothers, New York.—No. 50 this new and very excellent history of Greece has just been issued.—It well merits the character given to it by English critics, of being much the best history of this classic people ever written. Three more numbers will complete it.

Classic people ever written. Three more numbers will complete it.

General Sessions.

Before the Recorder and Aldermen Miller and Devoe.

Matthew C. Patresson, District Attorney.

Jan. 22.—Case of Cost.—In the case of Lewis B. Cost, indicted for forgery, Thos. Warren, Esq., his counsel, moved to have the case go off for the term, on account of the temporary illness under which he (Mr. W.) was laboring, and also in consequence of the absence of two witnesses, caused by sickness. The motion was granted, and the case went off.

In the case of Cutter, impleaded with Cost, David Graham, Esq., made a similar motion for postponement, on the ground of the sickness of the accused, and he presented a physician's certificate to that effect. This motion was also granted.

The Broadway Rencontre.—In the case of Emeric, indicted for an assault and battery upon Eugene Groussett, with intent to kill, which was placed upon the calendar for trial to-day, a postponement was granted till next term, in consequence of Mr. Cuttring, counsel for Emeric, being engaged in another court, and from the fact that the indictment was found this term.

In the case of Bernard Mulligan, indicted for an assault and battery upon Thomas Hallohan, Mr. Prack made a motion for postponement in consequence of the absence of defendant's counsel, Jomes T. Brady, who was engaged at Albany before the Supreme Court. Motion allowed.

Assault with Intent to Kill.—In the case of Thomas Butterly, indicted for an assault and battery upon Mr. Higgins with intent to kill him, Wm. Shaler stated that his client was not ready to proceed to trial. That the accused was a particularly unfortunate man; that a few years ago his head was nearly cut from his body by a butcher's cleaver, and would have been entirely severed but for timely as a stance. Laboring from the effects of that wound, his nervous system had been entirely prostrated, and as the Court saw, he was a miserable object to look upon. (And so he was.) It had been the practise of boys and men in the neighborhoo

inste man, and probably from being worked up to a feverish state of excitement, he had committed the usssult upon
the hale and hearty complainant. The cause was allowed to go off

Trial for Assault and Battery.—Ninion Levy was tried
and convicted of an assault and battery upon Joseph Borrowson on the 19th of December. The defendant and the
complainant were both lads, and the jury recommended
them to their mothers to take care of them. A fine of six
cents was imposed.

Another.—John Farley was tried upon an indictment
for the same off-ence, in assaulting and beating John Mullen on the 2d of November. The prosecution produced
two witnesses, named Owen M'Cabe and Felix Gorman,
to corroborate the testimony of Mullen. The latter personage and his witnesses were all tried a few days ago
for an assault and battery upon Farley and convicted, but
sentence was suspended. The jury after a protracted absence were unable to agree and were discharged.

Sentence of a Rioter.—James Hughes, indicted with the
Smiths and Lawrence Cusick for a violent assault and
battery upon Mr. Bishop, was brought into Court and
plead guilty. The Court after a severe rebuke and general comment upon the enormity of the offence of which
he was convicted by confession, sentenced him to three
months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Anorthen.—Mathew Egan was tried for an assault and
battery upon watchman Asa Whiting, on the 8th of December. The accused was engaged in a riot, and on being arrested he committed the assault.

James H. Hunr—(A gentleman who has already rendered his name immortal by having been acquitted upon
an indictment for assault and battery upon a drunken
woman with a cane—whelebone switch—and also for
moving the expulsion from Court of the reporter of the
Herald for accuracy.) appeared as counsel for Egan, and
made a strenuous exertion to get a verdict of acquittal.

His summing up, slthough not particularly eloquent or
poetical, was reported poetically by a legal geatleman
present, as follows:—

"It does n't sppear,
In the testimony here,
That Egan assaulted Whiting;
He only went out,
Lawful business about,
And had no hend in the fighting."

The jury convicted the accused, who was committed in consequence of his inability to pay a fine of \$20, which the Court imposed.

Disorderly House.—Cornelius Driscoll was called for trial on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The accused, a short, fat, black-looking Irishman, with ear-rings, came wadding up to the bar; and the following dialogue ensued:—

PATERSON.—Are you ready for trial, sir.

Daiscoll.—No, sir; I'm not exactly ready for trial to day, sir. I have no witnesses, an' no counsel. I didn't know I was to be tried to day.

Clerk.—Are you guilty or not guilty?

Daiscoll.—I don't know sir, whether I am or not.—(Laughter)

Court.—Have you counsel?

Daiscoll.—No, sir, I've no counsel, and no witnesses. I don't keep any disorderly house, at all.

Court.—Well, sir, sit dewn, and we'll try you, and The jury convicted the accused, who was committed n consequence of his inability to pay a fine of \$20, which

Cowar.—Well, sir, sit dewn, and we'll try you, and take care of your interests.

Daiscoll.—To-morrow, sir, to-morrow—we'll come to-morrow, Judge, just give me time to go and get my witnesses. I want my neighbors.

Courr.—Well, we'll send for them, sir,
Daiscoll.—Oh, Judge, just let me go out for five minutes, and l'll fetch them here.

The Court could not stand this appeal, and allowed the cause to go off till to morrow (Thursday).

At two o'clock the Court adjourned till the usual hour to-morrow morning.

THE EPIDEMIC.—The epidemic, called by some the "black tongue," and by others "malignant crysipelas" prevails, we hear, to a considerable extent, in the villages of Mount Morris and Nunda. The inhabitants of both places are considerably alarmed. The same disease was very fatal in some parts of Allegany county last season, particularly in the vicinity of Portage—Roch. Dem

LONG ISLAND RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Leave Brooklyn, At heli-past 7 A. M., (New York side 7 A. M.) Boston Train for Greenport, daily, Sundays exceived, stopping at Farmingdale and St. Grorge's Manor.

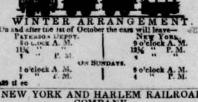
" at 9½ A. M. for Hickaville and intermediate places, daily; and on Tresdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, through to Greenport and intermediate places.

" at 3½ P. M. for Hickaville and intermediate places, daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave Greenport for Brooklyn, Boston Train, st 1P. M., or on the streamer saily, Sundays excepted, at partial of the steamers daily, Sundays excepted, at 9 A. M., Accommodation Train, for Brooklyn and intermediate places, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

From Hicksville for Brooklyn and intermediate places daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Mondays, Wednesdays, Via Norwich. Tuescays, Via Ston'gton Stridays, did Im* m



WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after October 28, the cars will run as follows:
Leaving City Hall for Harlem, (123th st.) Morraiania, Fordam, William's Bridge, Hunt's Bridge, Underhill's Road,
Tuckahoe, Hart's Corners and White Plains, 7.30 A. M., 19.30
A. M., 19. M. and 3.30 P. M. Leaves William's Bridge for
City Hall 245 A. M., 240 P. M., 445 P. M. Leaves
Tuckahoe for City Hall 225 A. M., 152 F. M.,
125 P. M. Leaves White Plains for City Hall 8. A. M., 11. A.
12 15 M. Leaves White Plains at 8 A. M.
12 15 M. Leaves White Plains at 8 A. M.
13 15 M. Leaves White Plains at 8 A. M.
14 13 M. Leaves White Plains at 8 A. M.
15 M. Leaves White Plains at 8 A. M.
16 M. Leaves White Plains at 8 A. M.
17 The Westchester Train will stop only after leaving the City
Hall, at the corner of Broome at, and the Bowery, Vauxhall Garden and 37th street. An Extra Car, will precede each Train
ton minutes before the time of starting from the City Hall,
and will take up passengers along the line.

Extra Harlem and Meristania Trains, for Morrisiania and in
termediate places,

and will take up passengers along the line.

Extra Harlem and Merisiania Trains, for Morrisiania and intermediate places.

Leave City Hall for Harlem and Morrisiania, 7.A.M., 2.A.M., 2.P.M., 4.30 P.M. Leave Morrisiania for City Hall, 8.A.M., 10.A.M., 3.P.M., 5.30 P.M.

By order of the Board,

It 3m*rec

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW

YORK AND ALBANY

VIE—BRIDGEFORT—HOUSATONIC AND WESTERN

RAILROADS—The steamboats

EUREKA, Capt. Truesdell, and

NIMROD, Cspt Brooks, will leave the pier at the foot of Rosevelt street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 6% A.F. Returning, the Line leaves Albany at 7.A.M.

Albany passengers, on arriving at Bridgeport, proceed immediately on the Railroad; and, without change of Baggage or Cars, arrive in Albany the same evening.

A Freight Train daily at 6% A.M.

For further information, both as to freight and baggage, apply to G. M. PERRY, Agent, at the office, Rossvelt street, or Livingston, Wells and Forwroy's Express office, 2 Wall street, and 10 Im*m.

R. B. MASON, Superintendani, 172 Bouth street, and 10 Im*m.